

Carbon County

FACTS

Updated July 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	19,558	19,385	19,338	19,504	19,730
% Change of the Prior Year	-1.5%	-0.9%	-0.2%	0.9%	1.2%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

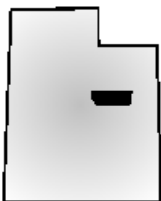
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
East Carbon	1,270
Helper	1,879
Price	8,174
Scofield	26
Sunnyside	377
Wellington	1,567

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Labor Force	9,405	9,300	9,477	9,863	10,262
Employed	8,669	8,687	9,011	9,521	9,895
Unemployed	736	613	465	342	367
Rate	7.8%	6.6%	4.9%	3.5%	3.6%
Nonfarm Jobs	8,602	8,550	8,944	9,421	9,251
%Chng Prior Year	-3.5%	-0.6%	4.6%	5.3%	-1.8%
Mining	742	706	791	894	866
Construction	285	285	293	394	346
Manufacturing	272	302	403	419	358
Trade/Trans/Utilities	2,059	1,992	2,195	2,286	2,294
Information	101	113	108	127	115
Financial Activities	253	255	248	251	280
Profess/Business Svcs	640	617	622	648	559
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	913	969	987	1,055	1,076
Leisure/Hospitality	729	746	740	813	833
Other Services	349	359	335	365	378
Government	2,259	2,206	2,220	2,169	2,148
Total Establishments	665	663	686	686	668
Total Wages (\$Millions)	236.1	246.9	268.3	303.2	311.7

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Coal has dominated Carbon County's economic history. During the 90's the economic base began diversifying into trade, transportation, utilities, government and various services. The College of Eastern Utah also contributes employment opportunities.

p = preliminary r = revised

Carbon County

2007 in Review

After tragedy struck the Crandall Canyon mine located in neighboring Emery County, the economies of both Carbon and Emery counties slumped as 2007 came to a close. Employment in the county fell 1.8 percent compared with 2006. However, some of the county's socio-economic indicators did show improvements. Population growth was positive, if slow, and unemployment held steady. Nevertheless, as long as the county remains dependent on natural resource extraction as its primary economic driver it may have to weather continued economic turbulence like it experienced in late 2007.

People and Housing

Carbon County improved on last year's population performance by adding a net of 226 people. Alas, this 1.2 percent year-over increase placed the county among the slowest growing in the state. 2007 also marked the second year of positive net in-migration, with an increase of 104 people. Thus, nearly half of the population growth over the year was due to in-migration.

Another important economic measure closely associated with people is housing. For 2007, the number of new permits for homes—dwelling units, in housing lingo—was up sharply. The 110 home permits approved in the county had a value of nearly \$17 million, a significant increase over the previous year.

The Labor Market

After two years of strong job growth Carbon County slipped into negative territory in 2007. Compared with 2006, the county saw employment drop by 170 positions in 2007. This 1.8 percent decline represented a fairly sharp

contraction across the economy in response to the unprecedented closures and shutdowns of coal mines in the region after the Crandall Canyon disaster.

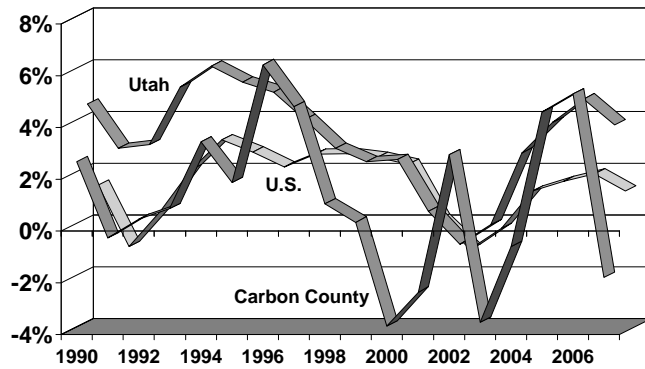
It should come as no surprise that several of the county's major industries suffered job losses over the year. The most severe of these was in professional and business services, where 89 positions were lost. Also hard hit were manufacturing, construction, and mining—all posting double-digit losses. However, amid these declines some industries did post positive gains. Private education and health services added 21 jobs. Leisure and hospitality saw an increase of 20 positions.

Even with a year-over contraction in employment in the county, unemployment remained low. The unemployment rate ticked up only one-tenth of a percent to 3.6 percent for 2007. However, this change is, for all intents and purposes, a statistical non-event. While this stability was welcome—especially given the loss of jobs in the county—dropping unemployment rates in other counties pushed Carbon County to the sixth highest rate in the state for the year.

A Word on Wages

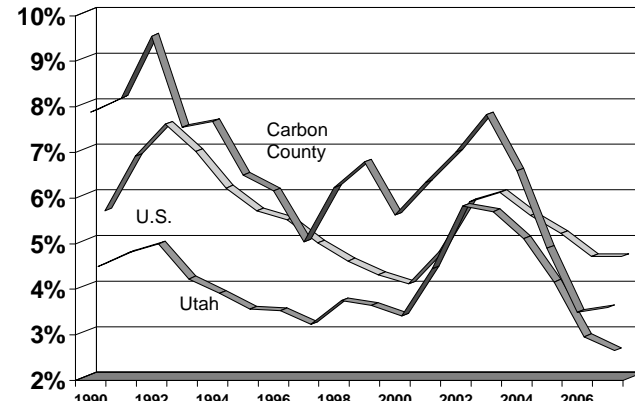
Another important indicator of Carbon County's economic health is the performance of the county's average monthly wage. While nominal wages have increased steadily over the last five years, real wage—inflation adjusted wages—performance has been mixed, to say the least. After last year's 4.7 percent increase, real wages in 2007 increased by only 1.9 percent. This marks a significant slowdown, but it is in line with previous history.

Carbon County Nonfarm Jobs



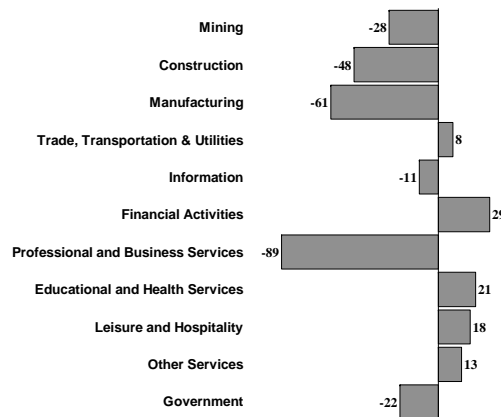
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



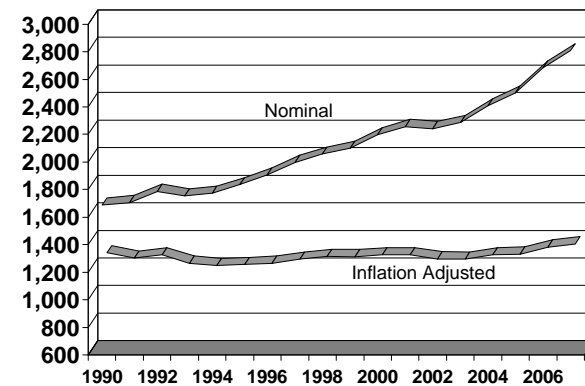
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Carbon County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Carbon County Average Monthly Wage



Note: Inflation adjusted wages reflect the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, 1982-84=100
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Income and Wages

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	451.8	476.2	527.9	560.7	591.4
Per Capita Income	22,956	24,468	27,487	29,159	29,975
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	41,931	44,684	47,491	52,489	n.a.
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,287	2,407	2,500	2,682	2,808

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	333,786	379,036	430,474	478,221	488,128
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	12,346	17,415	12,902	15,882	28,305
New Residential Building Permits	79	70	60	72	110
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	6,383	7,515	5,887	9,416	16,965

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	28.8%
65 years and over	13.3%
Median Age	33.6
Persons per Household	2.68
Persons per Family	3.19
Female-Headed Families	10.0%
High School Graduates	81.1%
College Graduates	12.3%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	52.7%
Male Participation	70.7%
Self-Employed	5.1%
Commute Time (minutes)	16.4
Median Family Income	\$40,900
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$38,957
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$21,141
Persons Below Poverty	13.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

Carbon County School District
Canyon Fuels Company
Castleview Hospital
College of Eastern Utah
Wal-Mart
Andalex Resources
Joy Technologies
PacifiCorp
Price City
Savage Industries
SOS Temporary Services
State of Utah
West Ridge Resources
Albertsons
Carbon County
Castle Country Care Center
DBT America

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	91.1%
Black	0.3%
American Indian	1.1%
Asian	0.3%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	7.2%
Hispanic/All Races	10.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
Michael Hanni -- 801/526-9403 -- mhanni@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi